

## THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1859.

## BAYARD TAYLOR ON "THE NORTH."

The lecture at the Tremont Temple, Boston, was attended by a crowded audience. It was by Bayard Taylor, on "Life in the North."

In the outset, Mr. Taylor spoke of his route to the far North, which he chose to take by way of Lapland, because thereby he had an opportunity to retreat when necessary. The natural features and varied aspects of Lapland were sketched. Among other things, the character of its extreme North was shown; there were on the Norwegian side of a portion of the coast, currents from the Atlantic, which were so warm as to keep the harbors open, while on the Russian side, the harbors were frozen six months in the year. Russia was anxious to obtain possession of these Norwegian harbors, as she could not afford to have her maritime power frozen months in the year. The war-fishers had penetrated to 84 degrees, and found open water 14 degrees further North than Party went. The length of the day in the North of Lapland had struck him with admiration, far more than the gorgeous and beautiful aurora. The snow constantly freezing under a snow storm made a scene of alabaster; different entirely from what we see in our Northern snows; all these scenes had tints varying with the time of day—at one hour pink, at another rose, at another crimson, as if this singular beauty was given as a compensation for the want of heat.

In a snow storm the snow struck the face like needles; the breath froze, and the face became framed in ice; the coldness nearer the citadel of life, all things looked ghastly; it was as if that life had no luxuries there; the cold pierced through triple furs to freeze the hand it is no joke; to take off the glove the hand feels as if it was crushed by the cold. The breath freezes on the beard, hair and eyebrows, till all are white; the eyelashes become loaded, and only by constant winking could the eyes be kept open; if you drive a black horse, in fifteen minutes he becomes white. When the cold is at 40 or 50, and the wind from the North, it is a constant battle for life; you can almost see the cold in the dead steel-blue air. Men are met with a white rim of ice on hair and fur, and purple faces, with white frost spots, looking like anything but human beings. The absorption of cold is gradual, so that it comes like a deadly creeping chill, and the worst trouble cold has is the constant fight for life. It is when one gets into a warm room, after passing this ordeal, that he feels it worst; for he shivers sometimes for two hours as if he had the ague. When one goes into a warm room, too, the steam rises from a person like a dense atmosphere.

We have living within the Arctic circle there, the Swedes, the Finns and the Lapps; three different races; so we could judge of the effect of the cold on man.

The faces of the Swedes were oval, the complexions were fair, the features strong and well built, and the eyes a pale blue. Under these full eyes and fair faces, lay passions not easily aroused, but when aroused, terrible in the extreme. The men are cold only through their superior self-control. You rarely hear a word of endearment, because love is eternal. There is truth and fidelity. The women there are not beautiful, but healthy and strong, and know not about nerves.

In Finland, we find a different class; square browed, ruddy, more passionate; with a beauty of language, and various oriental traits which is curious to find in the Arctic circle. They are passionate, prone to excess, imaginative, superstitious, and yet devoted to traditions. Their imaginations were directed in a religious direction. They were formerly heathen, but have since been reformed. Their ideas of propriety seem contradictory; both sexes use the vapor bath together, and salute by an embrace with the right arm, and yet the kiss is considered immodest, and a lady expressed her astonishment at the knowledge that in the other parts of Europe kissing was common, and said if her husband dared to kiss her she would box his ears so that he would feel it for a fortnight.

They are indolent, because in winter it is dark most of the time and they can do nothing but eat, smoke and sleep; and in summer when it is always daylight, there is no plenty of time. So the extreme cold, like the torrid zone, is unfavorable to the full development of man.

The Laplanders are small, and seem to be the natural tenants of that region; they are small, tawny, with red cheeks; yet one skeleton of a girl is preserved over seven feet high; they are a sort of gipsies; their paganism has departed, and with it their peculiarities and whatever is picturesque. No more do the wizards sell to the Norwegian mariners spells to charm the winds; no more do the charms to find silver mines; and the enthusiasm runs in the direction of religion. The task of the missionaries among them is not a sinecure, and even when preaching the Church is so filled with steam that he can hardly see the congregation. The country is a terrible desolation, and but for the reindeer life would be impossible. He is no larger than a large Newfoundland dog, and one of the most stupid and contrary animals imaginable. From them almost every thing that supports life is derived, and the family that does not possess a hundred reindeer is poor.

They can go fifteen miles in an hour, and some of them can travel for many consecutive hours. To learn to drive them in sleighs is a difficult task, and no one can prevent them from stopping, turning around, and staring at you, as much as to say, "what are you going to do about it?" The Laplanders have much patience with them, and he had seen one get out and turn his deer around forty times a day.

In those climates one feels the utter desolation of the scene; human life exists but in suffering; he had seen the most startling magnificence, the most weird and remarkably picturesque beauty, but in all that dream there had been an unseen nightmare of destruction, and he should never dream that dream again. Summer, short as it is, is nowhere received with such unmitigated joy as in the Arctic regions, and vegetation in a brief three months hurries through its annual season of bud, flower and ripeness.

The people are removed from temptation. They have no hard a struggle to live that they know not the heatings of sense; they cannot steal, for there is nothing to steal; they have none. He could not imagine a man who had induced human beings to transplant themselves thither, and he could not forgive the first colonists for what they inflicted on their successors. Yet they loved each other, they were virtuous, they had faith in God, and one could not but respect them. There, as everywhere else, were found God's glory, his mercy, and his infinite love.

FOR CONGRESS.—We are authorized to announce Henry S. Faxon, as a candidate to represent the District of Columbia, in the next Congress.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. J. R. G. as a candidate to represent the District of Columbia, in the next Congress.

NOTICE.—Our accounts will be ready for delivery January 1st, and we solicit from our friends prompt settlements.

ALEXANDRIA CITY, 30 cent. STOCK, Registered and Colored, per cent. STOCK, dec 30—1

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## The Fejee Islands.

The San Francisco Herald, of Dec. 5, has the following information:

"The United States ship Vandalia, Commander Sinclair, arrived in port on Friday, from a cruise through the South Pacific. Lieut. J. Logan Brown gives us some interesting information about a deed of cannibalism and its punishment. While the Vandalia was at anchor, in the Fejee Islands, information was communicated to Commander Sinclair, by the consul at Levuka, that the inhabitants of Lomani, on the island of Waya—a tribe of ferocious cannibals—had surprised a small vessel and murdered, cooked, and eaten the crew. Thereupon an expedition, consisting of sixty men, was fitted out, placed in charge of Lieutenant Caldwell, with Lieutenant Ramsey, of the marines assistant surgeon Trist, and master's mate Bartlett, and sent against them. The natives refusing to give up the murderers and taking advantage of their strong position (a town situated on top of a high mountain, 1,600 feet above the level of the sea), to defy the party sent against them, a landing was effected on the island; and after a most fatiguing march of several hours, over declivities, precipices, rocks, and through ravines, the expedition arrived opposite the town. A long halt was made to refresh the men, who were almost prostrated by their exertions.

After resting, the town was assaulted and carried by a flank movement, the natives fleeing to the rocks and fastnesses; the town was nearly destroyed, 115 houses having been fired and consumed. On the return of the expedition they were attacked in the most furious manner in one of the ravines by 300 warriors, who were repulsed with a heavy loss, after a severance of about one half an hour, the natives losing nearly fifty in killed and wounded, including two of their principal chiefs. The Americans had six wounded, one man very severely. The seamen and marines behaved in the most gallant manner. The anomaly of their situation (attacking a powerful and courageous mountain tribe in their fastnesses) not moving them, except perhaps to more steady and daring conduct. The Americans murdered and eaten were Logan Brown, a Prussian, naturalized, and Henry Homer, of New York."

## Finances of Wisconsin.

The report of the State Treasurer of Wisconsin for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, has been published. It exhibits the following condition of affairs:

"At the close of the fiscal year, the general fund was not only exhausted, but \$27,828 had been paid out from other funds on its account. The amount of outstanding claims on the 1st of October was \$201,657.32. The aggregate of the resources of the State previous to that date, \$125,677.28, should the whole of the fund be promptly paid, there would still remain \$75,232.52 of indebtedness to be paid out of the State tax. The treasurer estimates, however, that not over \$75,000 will be received from these arrangements, and consequently a balance will be left of over \$125,000, to be paid from the next State tax."

## Fine Historic Allusion.

Berrier, in his late defence of Montaigne, before the Court of Correctional Police at Paris, on being interrupted by the presiding judge, who charged him with reproducing the offence of the accused under the guise of his defence, replied as follows: "I am, monsieur, your obedient servant, and I am, monsieur, your obedient servant, and I am, monsieur, your obedient servant."

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## Horses in Monongalia.

The Morgantown (Va.) Star, says: "We have made a careful estimate of the horses sold and taken to the Eastern markets from Monongalia county, since last February, and over \$300,000 worth have been sold, and we believe that over \$500,000 worth of horses are exported from this county annually. Look at our iron iron factories, our horses, our cattle, hogs, and other products raised for export."

## THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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## FAMILY GROCERY.

NO. 116 KING STREET, CORNER ST. ASAPH.

## J. E. DOUGLASS.

(OF THE LATE FIRM OF FLEMING & DOUGLASS.)

## ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

of the very best qualities, which he is prepared to

SELL FOR CASH, at the very lowest rates, and will enumerate in part the following articles:—

The finest French and Black Teas

Choice Havana Segars

Worcestershire Sauce

John Bull's, Harvey's do

Mixed English Pickles

Girkin's Chow Chow

American Pickles of different kinds

French Mustard

Pine Apple and American do

Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup

Brandy Pine Apple, Peaches, and Cherries

Preserved Ginger, Strawberries, Pine Apple, and Citron

Bordeaux Olive Oil, of the most approved

Brands

Choice of best brands

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine

Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale

British and American Macaroni

Ananas, or Baking Powder

Pine Apple, Black Tea, Sago, and prime

Eastern Cheese

Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves,

Mace, and Black and White Pepper, all warranted

pure

French Pickles, Pickled do

Best Layer and Bunch Raisins, in whole, half,

and quarter boxes

Citron, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Bordeaux Al-

monds, English Walnuts, and Pecan Nuts

Hecker's Farina, Baker's best Chocolate and

Sperm, Chemical Sperm, and Adamantine

Candles

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, in barrels and bags,

of the following brands, constantly on hand, and for

sale at low prices:—Wheat, White, and

Patapase and California Mills. dec—16m

## MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE

YEAR.—THE RESTORATIVE OF PROF. O. J.

WOOD, for restoring Hair perfectly and per-

manently, has never yet had a rival. Volume after

volume it has given forth, and its popularity has

grown from the most intelligent, to prove that it is a

perfect RESTORATIVE; but read the circular and

you cannot doubt. Read also, the following:

THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been

delivered from the hair, and the hair, and the hair,

heretofore known, has been those abominable

wigs. By a recent discovery of Prof. Wood, these

articles are being fast dispensed with; but a great

many persons still patronize them, because they

have been so often imposed upon by Hair Restor-

atives. To all who are desirous of restoring their

hair, we earnestly make the request, that they will try once

again, for in WOOD'S RESTORATIVE there is

no such thing as a fail. We know of a lady who

was bald, who used the article a short time, and

her hair grew again. To all who are desirous of

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## CLINTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The Second Session of this School will begin on

the first Wednesday of October, 1858, and close

the third Wednesday of July, 1859. The design

of this School is thoroughly to prepare youths for

the University of Virginia. The Course of Study

embraces everything that is necessary to the degree

of A. M. at our University.

The School is located in the mountains of

Fauquier, a region well known for its beautiful climate

and beautiful scenery. It is two miles south of

Markham Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad,

and 60 miles from Alexandria.

Terms:—\$25 per annum in advance, viz:

\$12.50 on the 1st of October, and \$12.50 on the

1st of March.

Modern Languages at extra charges.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal, at

Markham Station, Fauquier County, Va.

W. W. WATKINS, Principal.

Rev. J. P. McGuire, E. H. S. of Va.

Trustees of Charlottesville Academy, Jefferson

County, Va.

Professors Bledsoe, Harrison, Schell, De Vere,

McGuire, and Smith, of the University of Virginia.

Rev. J. A. QUINN, A. M.

Fauquier County, Feb 1—10m

## PIEDMONT ACADEMY.—Rev. F. M. ED-

WARDS, Principal.—The exercises of this

School will be resumed on the Second Monday in

January, 1859. Spacious and comfortable apart-

ments; a good apparatus for illustrating the Natu-

ral Sciences; thorough instruction in English, Latin,

Mathematics, as well as in English Branches of

Education, together with the unremitting care on

the part of the Principal to the moral and physical

welfare of pupils, commend this School as one

worthy the consideration of parents. One hundred

and fifty